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LETTER DATED 21 JUNE 1999 FROM THE CHARGÉ D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF YUGOSLAVIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to forward, enclosed herewith, the statement of the Federal Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia relative to the need that all commitments under Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) be honoured by the United Nations security force in Kosovo and Metohija, the autonomous province of the Yugoslav constituent Republic of Serbia (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Vladislav JOVANOVIC
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

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## Annex

## Statement of the Federal Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia

The Yugoslav Government held a session on Friday 18 June 1999 chaired by Prime Minister Maimer Bulatovic, and noted that Yugoslavia had duly and fully honoured all its commitments set out in the Security Council resolution on Kosovo and Metohija.

The Government demanded that the United Nations security force immediately and fully honour its commitments regarding the security and safety of all inhabitants of Kosovo and Metohija, particularly Serbs and Montenegrins who feel endangered by acts of aggression by the terrorist "KLA".

Convinced that the international security force (KFOR) would honour its commitments, the Government urged all inhabitants of Kosovo and Metohija, especially Serbs and Montenegrins, not to abandon their ancestral homes in the province.

Through its committee for cooperation with the United Nations mission for Kosovo and Metohija, the Government requested that a special civilian agreement be signed as soon as possible with the United Nations. Such an agreement is usually signed between the United Nations and any country to which it sends a mission.

On the basis of Yugoslavia's integrity and sovereignty reaffirmed by the Security Council, regulations on the economic system must be defined, especially as regards monetary matters, foreign trade, customs, sanitation and health care.

The Government noted that all citizens of Yugoslavia were united with the defence forces and the State leadership in resistance to the aggressor and that Yugoslav nationals abroad and emigrants had made a no less considerable contribution to the resistance as well. Even before the onset of the NATO aggression, while Yugoslavia was being subjected to tremendous pressures, Yugoslav nationals abroad organized rallies expressing their unity and solidarity with their endangered homeland. In the endeavours to make the truth public worldwide, Serb nationals Dragan Rajkovic and Borislav Jamina gave their lives in Paris and Geneva. They had succeeded in getting support for their just struggle in many countries.

Yugoslavia nationals abroad and emigrants also collected humanitarian aid and sent it to the homeland while bombs were raining down.

The Yugoslav Government expressed its deepest gratitude to all known and unknown combatants and hard workers throughout the world who spared no effort to give their humane and patriotic contribution to national defence. It expects that the citizens and emigrants will also contribute to the recovery and reconstruction of the country in a demonstration of unity, patriotism and solidarity.

The Government decided to exempt the radio and television stations, which have placed their facilities at the disposal of the Yugoslav Army Supreme Command Staff in order to fully inform the people of national defence against the NATO aggression, from paying for the use of broadcast frequencies for six months.

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